(XLVIIth YEAR.) THE (No. 2328.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 25, 1791.

PETERSBURGH, *May* 6.

IN the present situation of affairs in this country, much will depend on the determination of his Swedish majesty. The compte of Stackelberg, named by our court to proceed to Stockholm, was to have left this place next week, but a courier from Sweden has been the occasion of his going much sooner than he intended.—He yesterday morning set off.

WARSAW, *May* 18.

The king has named the ministers who are to compose his council, all agreeably to the regulations established by the new constitution.

General Braniki is made minister of war; marshal Patocki minister of the interior department; the Castellan Ostrowski minister of finance; M. Chreptiwitz, vice-chancellor of Lithuania, is put at the head of the foreign department, and the committee intrusted pro. tem. with the management of that business, has now given it into his hands.

The prince primate of the kingdom, agreeable to an article of the constitution, is always to hold a seat in the *straz* or king's council. The bishop of Cracovia is named to fill the seat in the absence of the primate.

M. Tyzkierwic is made grand treasurer of Lithuania, and the bishop Garnitz is made vice-chancellor.

In the sittings of the diet of the 15th and 16th of this month, the examination of the projects presented by the committee of the constitution for the organization of future diets, was finished. This plan, though very voluminous, and composed of 24 articles, was adopted unanimously, and without a word of debate. Every thing promises that the constitution will be completed in the month of July next, and then the states may be dismissed.

We every day receive from all parts of the kingdom the oaths by which citizens, tribunals, civil and military officers of the palatinates, and the different bodies of troops bear testimony of their acquiescence in the new order of things. If a few scattered protestations are yet heard, they are very few indeed, and make no impressions. The supreme tribunal of Lublin, which at first had shewn signs of dissatisfaction, has since named three deputies authorised to assure the diet of their entire submission to the new constitution.

In the sitting of the 17th, a very interesting scene took place on the lecture of a note which the compte de Goltz delivered, relative to the new constitution.—In it the king of Prussia renews the assurances of his friendship for the king and the republic. After the lecture of this note, M. Kurkoloski spoke against the new constitution, and concluded with saying, "that it was not surprising that the king of Prussia *should approve a constitution, the plan of which he had assisted in framing.*" The bold assertion struck the assembly with astonishment. A general expression of indignation was ready to burst on the author of it; when the king, to shew the falsity of it, said that M. Drieduzycki, secretary of the committee of foreign affairs, held in his hand a note of the compte of Goltz, written on the evening of the day on which the revolution took place, in which he unequivocally expresses his surprise that the court of Poland had kept the plan a secret from his master, their ally. After these few words were uttered, M. Kurkoloski was covered with confusion.

BASLE, (Switzerland) *June* 1.

We hear from Berne that the French emigrants are very numerous in that city. Most of them have been absent from France since the beginning of the revolution; some from Italy, others return from Germany. They boast of their intentions to effect a counter-revolution—but the only step they appear to have taken towards this, is wearing white cockades.

St. MAURICE, (Switzerland) *May* 30.

The diet of Valais has finished its sittings, which have all been taken up on subjects relative to the internal administration of the country. The promulgation of the new code of laws, which will effectually, it is thought, remove every cause of discontent, is delayed.

The grand bailiff read in open assembly the letter which M. de Montmorin had addressed to the king's ministers at foreign courts, in which his majesty expresses his sentiments of the French revolution and the new constitution. It was determined that a speedy answer should be sent, to convince the French nation, and their monarch, of the sincere pleasure with which the republic of Valais will always see their prosperity.

LAUSANNE, (Switzerland) *June* 1.

The French refugees leave this place in crouds for the Palatinate. Manheim is thought to be the place of general rendezvous, and that a congress will really be held there. The protestations made by foreign powers, and the forces they assemble on the frontiers of France, though they may actually be intended to preserve the internal tranquillity, appear, however, to square with the extravagant expectations entertained by the emigrants. The despair of the seditious, the dissatisfaction of the princes of the empire who have possession in France, require that France should shew vigour in their preparations for resistance, by fixing two camps on their frontiers. The king of the French ought not to delay taking those steps, was it merely to gratify the wish of the nation, and as a testimony of the resurrection of the power to him intrusted, which never had so glorious a foundation, but which ought to shew itself more active.

BERLIN, *May* 24.

The king sets off to-morrow for Corbelitz, near Magdebourg, to assist at the review and evolutions of his troops, which will end the 28th instant.

The correspondence between our court and that of Dresden is extremely active. It is thought to relate to the revolution of Poland. This political change is not disliked here, as has been insinuated: Our court has been the first in congratulating the king and states of Poland on this great event.

M. de Dohm, who, by order of the king, is at Potsdam, has received of his majesty a secret commission, to execute which, it is said, he goes to Petersburgh.

THORN, *May* 16.

All is in motion among the Prussian forces in this quarter. The equipages of the king, prince royal, and prince Louis his brother, are arrived near Ferdan.

PARIS, *May* 29.

The regiment of Dauphine at Nismes, having unanimously voted the expulsion of their officers, furled their colours at the house of the commandant, and transferred the military chest to the municipality. The regiment of la Sarre at Rochelle, and the rangers of Alsace, shew a disposition to follow their example.—While the national assembly and Jacobins are devising means to weed the army of aristocrats, the private soldiers have discovered the speediest method.

General Luckner set off the day before yesterday to take the command in Dauphine.

June 16. The captain-general of Catalonia still fears insurrections near the frontiers bordering on France: he has in consequence written to his majesty, that if a single one of the soldiers stationed on the frontiers of Spain to preserve tranquillity was withdrawn, he should send his resignation, as he could not possibly answer for the consequences, without a very respectable force to oppose the manœuvres of the malecontents.

Extract of a letter, dated Madrid, May 20.

"The king has ordered the president of Castile to give notice to the inhabitants of the kingdoms and cities of Spain, through the medium of deputies to *Las Cortes*, to express their grievances and point out means of relief, on all matters that concern the public good, still keeping in view the ancient Spanish constitution.

LISBON, *May* 28.

Colonel Humphreys, resident of the United States of America, at this court, has presented his credentials and been received in that capacity.

MADRID, *June* 2.

One of the battalions of Spanish guards that was at Carthagena, has been embarked for Oran; it is thought the intention of government is to destroy the fortifications of that place, to carry off the ammunition, and abandon it.

A Danish frigate arrived at Cadiz the 21st ult. She is intended to carry a certain sum of piasters, as a present from the king of Denmark to the emperor of Morocco.

On the 10th of May two Dutch men of war, and a frigate, arrived at Gibraltar. Two other Dutch ships of the line, and two frigates are expected jointly with the former, to carry and escort an ambassador which the states-general send to the emperor of Morocco.

VENICE, *June* 1.

In the Pregadi, on the 27th of last month there were very lengthy debates on the best mode of putting a stop to the quarrels which exist between the republic and the regency of Tunis. It was finally determined, that the squadron commanded by Chevalier Emo, should be re-inforced, and should be ordered to cruize within sight of Tunis, in hopes of tiring the inhabitants, and to oblige them, if possible, to wish a peace with the republic on reasonable terms. This determination however was only carried by a majority of two votes. Orders were immediately given to equip a frigate to join the squadron of M. Emo, which already consists of eight ships of war.

FRANCFORT, *June* 4.

The French refugees increase prodigiously in number in the environs of Worms; many are well equipped and all well armed.

A spirit of insurrection is still apparent in Anterior Austria; it has been found necessary to send commissaries and troops in the cities of Menigen and Sulgace.—The court at Vienna have considerably increased the number of troops in those parts to guard against insurrections.

HAGUE, *June* 10.

The stadtholder's court is at Breda. It was intended to have formed a camp in the environs of the city to instruct the hereditary prince in the military art: but the expence has prevented the execution of it. All wears appearance of peace. The squadron at Kimbourg is disarming, and leave of absence for six months is granted to many of the officers and soldiers.

LONDON, *June* 4.

The Queen of Bohemia Danish East-Indiaman, whose arrival we a few days since announced at Scilly from Batavia, has brought the following, the authenticity of which may be depended on:

The Queen of Bohemia on her sailing from Batavia, was obliged by stress of weather to make the island of Cocos, situated on the north west side of the island of Sumatra, and about 100 miles south of Achun, from which place it was reported lord Cornwallis's squadron had sailed.

At Cocos a report was in general circulation, that Aulum Shaw, the Great Mogul who was dispossessed of his throne and sight, by Goolaum Khader Khan, one of the Robilla chiefs, in September, 1788, and who had since continued in confinement at Delhi, died in December 1790, 90 years old. This monarch afforded a wonderful instance of the mutability of human affairs; when he ascended the throne of Delhi, his revenue amounted to upwards of 60,000,000 rupees per annum, and at the time of his decease, his allowance from Madajee Scindia, did not exceed 1500 rupees per month.

The death of Aulum Shaw will effect a revolution in the Hindostan empire, which must ultimately prove highly advantageous to this country.

Madajee Scindia, who is the most powerful of the Mahratta chiefs, has long been the most faithful and friendly of our Asiatic allies; by the expulsion of the usurper, Goolaum Khader Khan, he had greatly increased his influence at Delhi; and having the chief management of the empire during the life of Aulum Shaw, he made such arrangements as must ensure his accession to it—added to this, he has constantly maintained an army of 50,000 cavalry, and 15,000 foot, to support his pretensions. Mantura, a town between Agra and Delhi, was his head-quarters; and by this central situation he kept both cities in awe of his power, while, by acts of kindness, he endeavoured to conciliate the affections of the people.

Several trading vessels arrived at Cocos while the Queen of Bohemia lay there, from the coasts of Coromandel and Malabar, but from their accounts nothing can be collected in any degree interesting.

The Nabob of Oude, has, at length, finished his new palace at Lucknow—it is four miles in circumference, but is built so contrary to all order, that every apartment seems to belong to different persons—the last room that has been fitted up, is the most magnificent thing that can be imagined, it is entirely of ivory and silver. The nabob is particularly partial to hunting, and he is the only one of the Asiatic despots that hunts in the true eastern style of magnificence: his train in general, consists of 750 elephants, 3000 horse, 40,000 foot, half a dozen tygers at a morning are to him a breakfast, and a rhinoceros, with two or three panthers, a luncheon before dinner.

June 6. A letter from Strasburgh, dated the 24th of May, states, that the number of French malecontents is every day increasing in the northern frontiers, and the German princes redouble their endeavours to bring about a serious rupture between the emperor and France. The negotiation between those princes who had possessions in France, and the national assembly, have actually ceased; particularly the duke of Wirtemberg, who had seemed so solicitous of gaining the good will of the national assembly, has suddenly left Paris, and is now one of the warmest instigators of hostile measures at the diet of Ratisbon—But the disturbances at Colmar are still greater causes of alarm. The members of administration view their disturbances with complacency, and the chiefs of the municipality have put themselves at the head of the factions, and are endeavouring to gain over the regiment of light-horse stationed there.

A new sloop, to mount 18 guns, is going to be built at Deptford dock yard, by order of the navy board, to make experiment of some timber from the new forest; one side is to be constructed of timber, the bark of which had peeled off—and the other of timber cut down in the usual way.

A letter from Lisbon, dated May 23, says—"Advices from all parts of the country mention, that the people are disaffected to the present form of government, and are labouring privately to subvert it. The vigilance of government, however, increases with its fears, and the whole kingdom presents one continued scene of confusion and distrust.

"The Sedularda rebel, although they set fire in all their motions, are likely to effect a revolution in

that kingdom. The example of Poland is a freſh ſpur to their exertions, and the number of French emigrants who, notwithſtanding every precaution, find their way into the country, ſerve to ferment the preſent latent embers of rebellion.

"Trade, at preſent, is very briſk here. A number of veſſels have arrived from London, Liverpool, &c. by moſt of which Burke's and Paine's pamphlets have been received.

"The weather for ſome days paſt has been very tempeſtuous. Some veſſels have been loſt on the coaſt, and two Spaniſh veſſels, after having been beat about for ſeveral days, at length made the Tagus in the greateſt diſtreſs."

Extract of a letter from Gottenburgh, April 30.

"It affords the Britiſh merchants here ſatisfaction to know for certain that Sweden will not take part with Ruſſia againſt England—but the king of Sweden has, on the contrary, declared, that his harbours ſhall be open to the Britiſh fleet, in caſe they come up the Baltic or the Gulph of Finland. This has been ſtrongly remonſtrated againſt by the Ruſſian miniſter at Stockholm. The king, however, conſiders he has a right to do what he pleaſes with his own ports—which is her own ſtyle preciſely."

A letter from Plymouth, dated May 31, ſays,—"Laſt night, at 12 o'clock, a king's meſſenger arrived here expreſs from the admiralty with diſpatches for commiſſioner Fenſhaw. After a ſhort conſultation, the commiſſioner, attended by the boundary watchmen, examined every part of the dock-yard, and ſearched all the ſtore-houſes. The yard gates were not opened till half paſt ſix (which is an hour and a half later than uſual) when every ſhipwright, artificer and labourer, was ſeparately ſearched and examined. Many conjectures are made, and it is imagined that there are more ſuch villains as John the painter yet in being."

Baron Huguetain, the Dutch miſer, who died laſt week, had given major Arabin to expect, that he ſhould be handſomely noticed in his will, but when the inſtrument came to be opened and read; no ſuch name appeared among the liſt of legatees. On Monday, however, in rummaging about his bed, a parcel of papers were found concealed, in which was a codicil, written on a dirty ſcrap of paper, dated the fourth of the laſt month, and regularly ſigned by the baron, wherein he bequeaths major Arabin a legacy of upwards of thirty thouſand pounds, and gives another of 400l. to Mr. Emery, watchmaker, in Spring Gardens, Chairing Croſs, and a third of 300l. to his landlady in Air-ſtreet, Piccadilly, with ſome leſſer legacies, amounting altogether to forty thouſand pounds, over and above the bequeſt of this will.

As baron Huguetain originally derived his immenſe property from the Naſſau family, it is rather to be wondered at, that he ſhould have taken no notice of the duke of Poland, lord Rochford, and the connexions immediately ſpringing from the ſame origin.

Mr. Goſling, of Fleet-ſtreet, and Mr. Smith of Mauſin Houſe ſtreet, bankers, together with Mr. Manſhip, the Eaſt-India director, are nominated executors in the will of baron Huguetain, with a legacy of 300l. each, but out of which they are to defray the charges of the executorſhip. Mr. Goſling we underſtand has declined acting.

June 7. The king of Pruſſia is reported to have declared to the national aſſembly of France that he hopes the affairs of Alſace and Lorraine will be re-eſtabliſhed on the ground of the ſubſiſting treaties, or he ſhall be obliged to effect this circumſtance by force of arms.

Notwithſtanding Mr. Dundas's remark, that every thing may be ſettled in a fortnight, it is the general opinion at the admiralty, that the bounties for ſeamen will be continued for at leaſt three months longer.

An anſwer from Mr. Falkner is not expected till near the middle of this month; that gentleman's commiſſion, it is ſaid, was ſo complex in itſelf, and ſo contradictory to former propoſals, as to require ſome length of time to reconcile the empreſs to a belief of the ſincerity of our intentions.

If the Dutch fleet ſails merely into the Baltic, and accompanies our's on an expedition of parade only, the ſtates will defray the expence; but if an action ſhould take place, all the expence of powder and ſhot, and all the wear and tear of the ſhips, will be defrayed by this country.

The lord chancellor attended yeſterday in the houſe of lords. In his firſt converſation with the peers, who were preſent before a houſe was formed, he intimated in ſtrong terms, that from the nature of ſome of the buſineſs before them, it was not probable that they could riſe for three weeks longer.

The armiſtice between Auſtria and the Porte expires on Sunday next, and by the laſt advices from Germany it had not been renewed, nor was a peace concluded on: on the contrary every preparation ſeemed to announce that the war was likely to be renewed. In that caſe we ſhould have another formidable enemy to contend with in our ſupport of the Turks, and negotiators would probably be as neceſſary at Vienna as at Peterſburgh.

A jealouſy pretty generally prevails in France, that the quarrel between Catherine and Selim is by no means the true object of our preſent armament. They argue that our miniſtry can never be ſo weak and ſo wicked as to plunge this exhauſted nation into all the horrors of war, merely to preſerve to the Barbarian a diſmantled towns and a ſmall and barren territory, and concludes, from the well known ariſtocratic principles of ſome of our leaders, that our real views are to declare, in conjunction with ſome of the abſolute German princes, in favour of a counter revolution, ſo ſoon as the general preparations are in ſufficient forwardneſs to throw off the maſk.

The French are extending their China trade, but appear inclined to abandon their Eaſt-India ſettlements, as not adequate to the expence of ſupporting them. The ſame accounts add, that as ſoon as the conſtitution is more completely eſtabliſhed a great part of the military eſtabliſhment on the Iſlands of St. Maurice and Bourbon will be withdrawn, and thoſe places, inſtead of being made a military depot, will be only regarded in the light that St. Helena is by this country, and kept up for the Chineſe ſhips to water at in their way to Europe.

The following account of the powder uſed by the different ſhips of war in royal ſalutes, and the mock engagement, during his majeſty's viſit at Plymouth in 1789, may not be unacceptable:—Four hundred and twenty-three barrels, or 42,327lbs. excluſive of what was expended at the batteries aſhore, was the quantity of powder uſed. It is to be remarked beſides, that the number of ſhips then at Plymouth did not amount to half thoſe now at Spithead.

Yeſterday afternoon ſailed from Spithead, the Weſtmoreland packet, Jacob Wolf, maſter, from the river, for Falmouth and Jamaica. She is to be at Falmouth till the reſult of the preſent negotiation is known, and then ſail with the intelligence to her deſtined port.

ROYAL EXCURSION.—Report ſtates that their majeſties and the five princeſſes, will in the courſe of the ſummer, viſit the Iſle of Wight. During their ſtay there, the earl of Glencairn's is mentioned as the place of their reſidence.

The income of the biſhops of Britain and Ireland, is annually 160,000l. ſterling—the number of curates are 1000, and their incomes are not half that ſum.—The archbiſhop of Dublin lately received for the renewal only of one leaſe 12,000 guineas.

June 12. The firſt day's grand review of the Pruſſian army took place on the 21ſt of May, In the preſence of prince Henry, the duke of York, the generals Scheverin, Bornſtedt, and Lichowſky, and a great many foreigners of diſtinction. His majeſty was to proceed on the 25th for Magdebourg, and on the 29th to Berlin.

A letter from Chatham, dated June 6, ſays, "In conſequence of the information received here of the deſigns of the incendiaries againſt the dock-yards, commiſſioner Proby aſſembled the different officers in his office, and gave them particular directions that every care be taken by the rounders, warders, and watchmen. The porters at the dock-gate are ordered to be particularly attentive whom they admit into the yard."

The armiſtice between the emperor and the Porte, expires on the 12th inſtant, and the moſt active preparations are making for the recommencement of the war between the two powers; it is, however, the general opinion that the armiſtice will be renewed without further hoſtilities.

There is a ſcarcity of proviſions, and a general want of ſailors throughout the Ruſſian fleet now in Trieſte road, which they are unable to remedy with all the activity and pains that general Tamara has taken.

Some French officers of diſtinction have been lately arreſted and impriſoned at Malta, under pretence of having formed a conſpiracy againſt the grand maſter.

The uncertain ſtate of affairs between Ruſſia and England is attended with ſome detriment to the Britiſh merchants in the former. The empreſs has aſſured them of her protection, but the poſſibility of a war has put a ſtop to that active ſpirit of adventure, which conſtitutes the very life and ſoul of commerce.

What further contributes alſo to damp their ardour, is, that every thing is going on in Ruſſia, as if it was to be certain war. The greateſt activity is every where exerted in the dock-yards; and fleets and armies are preparing with a vigour never diſplayed there till the preſent juncture.

A jealouſy is ariſing againſt prince Potemkin in Ruſſia, ſimilar to that entertained, towards the latter end of queen Anne's reign, againſt the duke of Marlborough, in England. The ſplendid ſucceſſes of both have drawn down this ſhaft of envy upon them.

The empreſs of Ruſſia has publiſhed another declaration, in which, after ſtating the moderation of her deſires, and the injuſtice of the court of London, which by wiſhing to make her reſtore her conqueſts, would reward the aggreſſor with impunity, ſhe concludes with obſerving, that violence and hoſtilities will render her inflexible!

The elector of Saxony, at the ſame time that he accepted the reverſion of the crown of Poland, either for himſelf or his daughter, expreſsly made this reſerve; that according to the Saxonic conſtitution, he muſt firſt conſult his faithful ſubjects, and obtain the conſent of the ſtate of his electorates.

PORTSMOUTH, *Auguſt 6.*

The congregational ſociety in Newtown, Connecticut, not long ſince diſmiſſed their miniſter, and have ſo generally conformed to epiſcopacy, that one of the largeſt churches in America is now building for the accommodation of that large congregation, whoſe communicants alone are 300. The church in Newtown was begun and collected by the late reverend Mr. Beach, formerly a congregational miniſter.

BOSTON, *Auguſt 3.*

As the deſign of news-papers is totally perverted when they propagate error, I ſend you ſome account of the extraordinary caſe mentioned under the New-Hampſhire head, of a boy in Menotomy, who had "three creatures reſembling ſnakes come out at a ſore he had on his back, the colour of the ſilver eel!"

This boy had this diſorder in his bones, called by phyſicians *ſpina ventoſa*, which ſhewed itſelf by ſeveral running ſores on his back, on his ſides, and on his thigh. Live worms, nine or ten inches long, crawled out from theſe ſores at different times, to the great terror of the family and neighbours. This boy was ſo emaciated that he was little more than ſkin and bones. His knees had been drawn up to his ſtomach, and his heels to his hips, for more than four years.—Although the child's parents were told that the worms were the common ones of the inteſtines, and that they muſt come from thence, their fears magnified them into ſnakes—crowds of people came to ſee the lad under this impreſſion, and the accounts circulated of him became not only wonderful but terrific. When the boy died the writer of this obtained permiſſion to open the body, and then demonſtrated to the affrighted by-ſtanders, (who expected to ſee his bones and bowels full of ſerpents) the cauſe of this rather unuſual accident.

The ſtomach and bowels were found full of large live worms. The lower part of the large inteſtine called *colon*, grew ſo cloſe to that membrane which ſurrounds all the bowels, and is called peritoneum, that they ſeemed but one membrane inſtead of two.—At this part of the inteſtine were two holes that would admit a gooſe quill, one paſſing down to the thigh, and the other led into one of the ſores in his loins. Through theſe holes the worms could paſs with more eaſe than by the natural paſſage. When this unnatural connexion and theſe holes were ſhewn to the ſpectators, their wonder ceaſed.

It is probable that ſome years before an inflammation aroſe in this part of the gut, and in its lineing membrane; from inflammation it paſſed to ulceration, when the holes were produced, which were prevented from healing, at the ſame time there were large ulcers on his back, loins and thighs; two of theſe communicated with the ſore from the bowels ſo as to form a free paſſage for the worms.

There were ſeveral appearances beſides, more proper to be communicated to a medical ſociety than publiſhed in a news-paper. Even this account would not have appeared were it not to correct the falſe notion publiſhed. While people are ſtruck with wonder, there is a ſuſpenſion in reaſon.

NORWICH, *Auguſt 11.*

Laſt Tueſday we were favoured with a very plentiful rain, which has greatly relieved the anxiety of the people, which the great want of for near three months paſt had created.—The earth is now well watered, and a pleaſing proſpect preſents of affording a plentiful ſupply of vegetables for man, and latter feed for the beaſts of the fields:—Let God, and not man, be praiſed, for the many favours he is continually beſtowing upon poor frail mortals.

SAGG-HARBOUR, *(L. Iſland) July 26.*

It may with truth be ſaid that there never was ſuch a time known as the preſent for drought, every thing looks dead and dreary; in travelling any part of the Iſland, you will hardly ſee a green ſpot, except it is in ſome low, flat meadow land; and our Indian corn is in a deplorable ſituation; it is abſolutely aſſerted by our able farmers that unleſs there is a ſpeedy relief, it will be all cut off.

Many farmers, we hear, have ſown corn for fodder, being diſappointed in their hay, not having cut ſo much by three-quarters, as in common ſeaſons.

NEW-BRUNSWICK, *Auguſt 16.*

Seventy-five troops under the command of captain Buel, marched from this city laſt Friday for Fort-Pitt; a number more are daily expected from the eaſtward, to proceed to the ſame place.

The refreſhing ſhowers we have lately had, has given vegetation quite a different appearance. This ſtate has ſuffered much for the want of rain, but ſome of the neighbouring ſtates have been much greater ſufferers; in Virginia we learn numbers of cattle have died through want of forage. A number of veſſels from the eaſtward have been to Jerſey ſhore to take in fodder to ſupport their ſtock.

PITTSBURGH, *Auguſt 6.*

At a meeting of a number of reſpectable inhabitants of the weſtern counties of Pennſylvania, held at Redſtone Old Fort, on the 27th July, 1791.

Edward Cook, Eſquire, in the chair.

I. Reſolved, That in the opinion of this meeting the duty laid by congreſs on ſpirituous liquors diſtilled from the produce of the United States, is unequal in its operation, immoral in its effects, dangerous to liberty, and eſpecially oppreſſive and injurious to the inhabitants of the weſtern country.

II. Reſolved, That it be recommended to the electors of each election diſtrict, in the ſeveral counties of Weſtmoreland, Waſhington, Fayette and Allegany, to meet on the third Tueſday of Auguſt next, at the places of holding their annual elections, and there to chooſe not more than three repreſentatives, for their diſtrict, to form a county committee.

That the repreſentatives thus choſen, do meet at the ſeat of juſtice of their county reſpectively, on the fourth Tueſday in Auguſt next, and having fairly collected the ſenſe of the people, within their reſpective counties, ſhall reſpectively chooſe out of their own body, three members to form a general committee.

That the members thus choſen, by the ſeveral county committees, ſhall meet on the firſt Tueſday of September next, at the houſe of Mr. Tannehill, in the town of Pittſburgh, and there draw up, and publiſh in the Pittſburgh Gazette, a ſet of reſolutions expreſſing the ſenſe of their conſtituents, on the ſubject of the exciſe law.

That the ſaid general committee, if in their opinion it ſhould be neceſſary, ſhall draw up an addreſs to the legiſlature of the United States on this ſubject, wherein they will expreſs the ſenſe of their conſtituents, with decency and firmneſs.

That they ſhall alſo draw up and communicate, a circular letter, and general addreſs, to the neighbouring counties in Pennſylvania, Virginia and Kentucky, calling upon them for exertion in a cauſe which is common. Signed by order of the meeting,

ALBERT GALLITINE, Clerk.

PHILADELPHIA, *August* 18.

Extract of a letter from an officer of the Western army, to his friend in this city, dated Pittsburgh, July 22.

"With pleasure I inform you, that since I came to this place not a life has been lost within the reach of our parties. The harvest, the greatest ever known in this country, is principally in, and the whole frontier at present at ease. Our first detachment, under major Ferguson, convoyed by captains Armstrong's and Kirkwood's companies of regulars, with the artillery, military and other stores, have arrived safe at head quarters. Troops to cover the French settlement at Gallipolis, the settlements of Muskingum, Fish creek, Wheelen, Buffalo, Racoon, and up the Allegany as far as Venango, give protection and quiet to all. And, on the 12th, a detachment of two battalions, commanded by major Gaither, all our cavalry, with their equipments complete, forage, stores and provisions, in 23 boats, the largest and grandest convoy that ever sailed from this place, moved under the American flag in good order, and this day have heard of them below Grave creek, going on well."

Intelligence from the camp at Fort-Pitt, July 23.

"On Tuesday the 19th instant, a scouting party, commanded by lieutenant Shaffner, arrived in camp, having been absent three days without seeing any Indians.

"On the 20th, captain Slow arrived from Fort-Franklin, who informs us, that on the 12th ult. Half-Town and New-Arrow gave them information that a sloop full of Indians had been seen on Lake Erie, sailing for Presque Isle; their object it was supposed, Fort-Franklin. He likewise informs us of a centinel being fired upon by several Indians, who returned the fire without effect.

"Yesterday two men arrived in Pittsburgh, the remainder of an express of twelve from Fort-Washington, that had been fired upon by upwards of twenty Indians, —six of them were wounded, and two killed.

"Major Patterson, with captains Doyle and Beatie, arrived in camp last evening."

Extract of a letter from Cape-Francois, July 21.

"We have this day received information from Port-au-Prince, that the people there have sent back to Bourdeaux the Guineamen from that port, with their cargoes of slaves, and told the captains that they might go and sell their negroes in France. They are very angry with the merchants of Bourdeaux, who, they say, together with the Parisians, compelled the national assembly to pass the decree in favour of the people of colour. Affairs here are in a very bad situation. I shall sell all my merchandise at any price, and return to Philadelphia, if possible, before they go to fighting among themselves. Spain has sent two regiments to this island, part of them are stationed on their frontiers, and it is said that they expect more."

Aug. 18. It has been asserted that the faculties of the blacks are inferior—very inferior to that of men of another complexion. Perhaps it may be so; but let it be recollected that all animals are more or less sagacious, in proportion as they are removed from the tyranny of others. Naturalists assert, that in native liberty the elephant is a citizen, and the beaver an architect; but when the tyrant man intrudes upon their community, their spirit is broken, they feel anxious only for their safety, and their intellects suffer an equal diminution with their freedom.

We are informed that a plan to promote American manufactures is now on foot, which will embrace this important object upon a scale hitherto unattempted in this country. We are assured that upwards of one hundred and twenty-three thousand dollars have already been subscribed towards carrying the plan into execution.

A situation in the Jersies, we are also informed, is contemplated as the most eligible for the prosecution of the business.

There are characters in the United States who are indefatigable in their labours for the public good. Favoured by the author of nature with comprehensive powers of investigation, and having their minds strongly impressed with patriotic views, the force of their genius is constantly exerted to devise such plans as may increase the objects of profit and employment, strengthen our public credit, and reduce the public debt.—May their labours be crowned with success: their exertions, at all events, must receive the approbation of their country.

ANNAPOLIS, *August* 25.

The president of the United States has appointed Timothy Pickering, Esquire, postmaster-general.

Was married, on Tuesday 28th of June, near Port-Tobacco, by the rev. Walter M'Pherson, *John Miller* to *Elizabeth Rebecca Webster*——On this occasion the eldest of twelve brothers and sisters was married by the youngest, both widowers; and by this event, the said Miller became son to *his son* Wm. Cox, who, previous to this, by his last marriage, became son, nephew and brother, to his wife's eldest sister.

RAN away from the subscriber, on the 18th of June last, a yellow complexion fellow by the name of SAUL, formerly the property of Dr. Mood, about five feet eight inches high, spare made; had on, when he went away, a felt hat, a fearnought jacket, his under jacket cotton velvet, a coarse country linen shirt, not much worn, a pair of short breeches of a lead colour. Whoever takes up the said fellow and brings him home, shall receive the sum of FIVE POUNDS reward, and all reasonable charges, from me.

16 2 76 WILLIAM BURNS, living in Montgomery county, near the Ten-Mile creek.

Anne Arundel county, August 22, 1791.

Agreeable to the last will and testament of WILLIAM DAVIS, deceased, will be SOLD, at *Public Sale*, for cash, on TUESDAY the 13th of *September*, if fair, if not the next fair day, at the said William Davis's late dwelling on South river,

ALL the personal property of said Davis, consisting of two valuable negro men and one old woman, stock of various kinds, household and kitchen furniture, plantation utensils, tobacco in parcel, sundry valuable weaving gear, and loom, with many other articles too tedious to mention. The sale will begin at 11 o'clock.

All persons having claims against the estate are requested to bring them in legally proved, and those indebted are requested to make immediate payment, to

16 2 76 JOHN JACOBS, jun. } Executors.
ROBERT DAVIS, jun. }

By virtue of sundry writs of *venditioni exponas*, to me directed, will be EXPOSED to PUBLIC SALE, on *Wednesday* the 7th of September next, at twelve o'clock, at Mr. William Spurrier's Tavern, Elk-Ridge,

SUNDRY TRACTS or PARCELS of LAND, and some NEGROES, viz.

One hundred and fifty-three acres of land, called *Food Plenty*, the property of William Hasleep.

Forty-seven acres of land called *Sapling Range*, the property of James Brown.

A part of a tract of land called *Moorehouse Generosity*, supposed to contain 135 acres, and *Dorsey's Addition to Thomas's Lot*, 15 acres, the property of Basil Ridgely.

——LIKEWISE,——

A negro boy named *Dick*, and a negro girl named *Jude*, the property of Thomas Cole, by

JAMES WILLIAMS, Sheriff.

Annapolis, August 23, 1791.

TO BE LET,

For one or more Years,

ABOUT 800 ACRES of good LAND, lying on South river, with convenient buildings necessary for carrying on a FARM. For particulars inquire of the subscriber, or *John Brice*, jun. Annapolis.

SAMUEL MACCUBBIN.

August 25, 1791.

LOST,

ABOUT ten days ago, in Annapolis, or on the road which leads to my house at Beard's creek, a red Morocco POCKET-BOOK, containing some valuable papers, which will sufficiently describe them to be the subscriber's. Whoever will return the same to me, or *John Brice*, jun. in Annapolis, shall receive TWO DOLLARS Reward.

SAMUEL MACCUBBIN.

August 25, 1791.

NEW LINE.

ANNAPOLIS, EASTON, and PHILADELPHIA,

Water and Land STAGES,

Via CÆCIL COURT HOUSE & NEWCASTLE.

THE Subscribers, (Proprietors of the *Philadelphia* and *Baltimore New Line*) very respectfully inform the *inhabitants of this city* and its vicinity, they intend to establish a communication from this place direct to *Philadelphia*, for the conveyance of *freight* and *passengers*, to commence running the 29th instant, by the following route:—*A packet* will leave *Philadelphia* every *Monday* morning for Newcastle, on its arrival the stage immediately conveys the passengers to *Cæcil Court House*, where the packet waits their arrival, and proceeds direct for *Annapolis* and *Easton*, and touches at *Annapolis* on her return. The peculiar advantages of this tour, in point of expedition, will be obvious to every traveller going to the northward, it being certain this route can be performed in less time than by land. The *proprietors* solicit the patronage of the public, assuring them every exertion shall be used to render this line pleasing, agreeable and expeditious. The variableness of the winds renders the day of the *packet's* return from *Easton* rather uncertain; but it is expected she will leave this place early every Sunday morning. *Passengers*, and *shippers*, that have freight to forward, are requested to leave their names at the *Printers*, who will instruct the captain to wait upon them and inform the hour of departure.

JOHN CHAMBERS, *Cæcil Court House.*
HENRY DARLEY, }
Wm. CLAY, } *Newcastle.*
BOND and LEES, }

Passage to Cæcil Court-House,	7	6
to Newcastle in stage,	6	0
to Philadelphia in packet,	3	9
	17	3

Heavy freight, 2*s.* per cwt. from city to city. Light, in proportion to bulk.

Annapolis, August 19, 1791.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, living in the upper part of Anne-Arundel county, near the Red House, a stray HORSE, of a dark roan colour, about eight years old, thirteen hands and a half high, branded on the near shoulder thus, C. H. The owner is desired to come and prove his property, pay charges and take him away.

3 X BEAL HOBBS.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of DELIA LUSBY, deceased, are desired to make immediate payment to Mr. *Gilbert Murdoch*, of the city of Annapolis, who is fully authorised by me to receive the same, that those to whom the estate is indebted may be paid, who are hereby requested to bring in their accounts properly attested, this being the second time of advertising, which, if not sufficient, there will be another method taken by the 20th of September.

——LIKEWISE,——

To be SOLD, on the 20th of September, if fair, if not the next fair day, at 11 o'clock,

The PROPERTY of the said *Delia Lusby*, consisting of a parcel of young negroes, boys and girls, able to be of most any service; beds and other furniture; some cattle, and the half part of a ferry boat. The term of the sale is cash.

E. MURDOCH, Administratrix.

August 24, 1791.

THE SECURITIES for JOHN BEALL, Esq; as collector of the state taxes in Prince-George's county, for the years 1783, 1784, and 1785, having, by law, authority to collect only what was in arrear, or appeared due on the books of said Mr. Beall at the time the said securities got possession of them; and the subscribers, being securities for the said Mr. Beall as sheriff for the year 1785, having, in consequence thereof, a considerable sum of money to pay into the treasury in Annapolis, do hereby caution and advertise all those whom it may concern, that no person or persons (the subscribers excepted) neither had, has, or can have, any claim, right or title, in justice, law or equity, to ask, demand or receive, any fines, fees, forfeitures, &c. due on the books of Mr. John Beall on the day he gave up the said books—PUBLIC NOTICE is given to those who have not yet paid, as well as those who may have paid to such as had not any right to receive, That the subscribers, when authorised, will proceed to collect all sums of money due on said books, to which they are legally entitled.

16 2 76 JOHNSON M. O'REILLY.
ALEXANDER DUVALL.

☞ NOTICE is hereby given,

THAT the subscriber intends to petition the justices of Cæcil and Kent county courts, at their next October terms, for commissions to prove and mark the bounds of the following TRACTS of LAND, viz. *Worsell Manor*, *Heath's Range*, the first part, *Heath's Range*, the second part, *Sedgefield*, *Tod's Purchase*, *Holt*, *Heath's Outlet*, *Heath's Forest*, and *Caer's Old Field*, agreeable to an act of assembly in those cases made and provided.

DANIEL CHARLES HEATH.

August 14, 1791.

Five Pounds Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, living in Anne-Arundel county, within one mile of Severn chapel, on or about the 6th day of August, 1791, a negro man named CÆSAR, about 44 years of age, five feet eleven inches high; he is a stout square well made fellow, and when out of temper speaks very loud; he has remarkable small legs for a man of his size, and large flat feet; he was formerly the property of Mrs. Lewin of this county, who raised him, has since had several masters before he became the property of the subscriber; had on, and took with him, a new felt hat, osnabrig shirt and one white ditto, striped Holland trowsers, and a short blue jacket: He is a very artful fellow, and probably will change his name and cloaths and pass for a freeman. Whoever secures the said negro in the gaol of the county where he is taken, or in any other gaol, so that the owner may get him again, shall receive THREE POUNDS, or the above reward if brought home, with all reasonable charges, paid by

16 2 76 w3 LANCELOT WARFIELD.

Samuel Hutton,

Coach-Maker,

BEGS leave to return his most sincere thanks to the public, and his old customers in particular, for their past favours, and, from his due attention to please, he hopes still to merit their custom; he continues to carry on the above business in all its various branches, and approved fashions, on the most reasonable terms and shortest notice. He has supplied himself with a parcel of excellent timber and materials for carrying on the above business. Due attention will be paid to any orders received from the country.

Said Hutton wants a journeyman coach-maker, to whom he will give the best wages and one year's employment, or more. He also wants two boys as apprentices to the above business, from fourteen to sixteen years old. 8 w

3 X

Annapolis, Cornhill-street, June 29, 1791.

For SALE,

Sundry Houses,

——*VIZ.*——

THE house where Messrs. PINKNEY and GUYER now keep store, fronting the Market house, possession to be given the first of April next. A house on Prince-George's street, where Mrs. FAIRBOTHER lately lived. Two houses on Fleet-street. Likewise the house at the corner of Church and Green-streets, where capt. JAMES WEST, now lives, on lease. For terms apply to the subscriber. 8 w

3 X JAMES WILLIAMS.

Annapolis, June 29, 1791.

Just Arrived,

In the sloop *Phenix*, from MADEIRA, and to be sold, by

James Williams,

A FEW PIPES of Choice Three Years Old

London Bill WINE,

Shipped by the house of *Lamar, Hill, Bisset* and *Co.* by order, and for particular use; perhaps its equal to any ever shipped. 6w

August 17, 1791. 2

TO BE RENTED,

On FRIDAY, the 2d day of *September*, to the highest bidder, if fair, if not the next fair day,

THE PLANTATION late the property of Mr. JOHN SMALL, deceased, situated on the north side of Severn, within five miles of Annapolis. Good security will be required, and possession given on the fifth of November next. w3

JOHN MERRIKEN, jun. Administrator of JOHN SMALL. 2

August 17, 1791.

FOR SALE,

THAT beautiful SEAT or LOT of LAND, the place of residence of the late *Daniel of St. Thomas Jenifer*, Esquire, known by the name of STEPNEY, lying in Anne-Arundel county, within one mile of South river ferry, containing 835 acres. The improvements on this valuable farm are remarkably good, and several orchards of excellent fruit, from which may be made in a favourable year 15,000 gallons of cider, equal, if not superior, to any in the state.

——ALSO,——

A small TRACT of LAND, binding on South river, nearly adjoining the above, containing 23 acres, on which is an orchard of choice fruit, a convenient and comfortable dwelling house, a large barn, quite new, with other necessary out-houses. A more particular description of the above lands is considered unnecessary, as it is presumed those disposed to purchase, will previously view them.

The two tracts will be sold together, or separately, as may be most convenient to the purchasers, and possession given on the first day of January next, with permission to sow fall grain.

Any person inclinable to purchase, may know the terms, which will be made easy, by applying to

DANIEL JENIFER, sen. } Executors.
DANIEL JENIFER, jun. }

Port-Tobacco, August 3, 1791. 3

For SALE,

THAT valuable tract of LAND in Montgomery county, known by the name of WOODSTOCK MANOR, containing about eleven hundred acres, situated within two miles of the mouth of Monocacy, and still nearer the Patowmack. The land is rich, in general level, and extremely well adapted to the cultivation of the finer kinds of tobacco and small grain; its convenience to the seat of the federal government being not more than twenty-eight miles distant with water communication, and on a main road leading from George-town to Frederick-town, which last is only sixteen miles distant, and its vicinity to the flourishing glass-works, combine to render its situation highly valuable, and the whole tract a desirable object of purchase as a gentleman's seat, for which purpose it affords an healthy and elevated situation, uncommonly beautiful. The terms will be made easy and may be known by application to colonel DEAKINS, near the land, Mr. SPRIGG, of West river, or Dr STEUART, of Annapolis. 9 tf

July 6, 1791.

THE ANNAPOLIS JOCKEY CLUB PURSE will be run for over the course near this city, on the second TUESDAY in *October* next. Further particulars will be inserted in due time. 3

☞ This is to give NOTICE,

THAT I intend to prefer a petition to the next general assembly of the state of Maryland, praying an act to liberate me from confinement, and a discharge from debts which I am unable to pay.

HEZEKIAH COOPER.

Kent county, July 22, 1791. 4

*** NOTICE is hereby given,

THAT agreeable to the constitution, an election will be held at the city of Annapolis on Monday the 5th of September next, for two electors of the senate, for Anne-Arundel county.

JAMES WILLIAMS, Sheriff.

Annapolis, August 1, 1791. 4X

To be SOLD,

BY THE SUBSCRIBER,

TWELVE hundred ACRES of good LAND in one body, between the heads of Sassafras and Appoquinimink, the greater part of which is well timbered, and the residue well adapted for the production of wheat and Indian corn. The time of payment will be made easy to the purchaser, and the land disposed of in lots, or otherwise, as may be agreed on.

DANIEL CHARLES HEATH. 16

BY HIS EXCELLENCY

John Eager Howard, Esquire,

GOVERNOR of MARYLAND.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS by the deposition of REZIN HAMMOND, Esquire, of Anne-Arundel county, it appears, that on the morning of the 25th of April last ELIJAH GAITHER, son of *Edward*, came to the dwelling of the said Hammond, and fired at him two pistols and a gun, with intention, as the said Hammond believes, to kill him: And whereas, by the deposition of JOHN G. HAMILTON, of Montgomery county, it appears, that the said Gaither afterwards, in conversation with him, acknowledged the facts set forth in the deposition above mentioned, except the firing of the gun, and declared that he did discharge the said pistols with a design to kill the said Hammond, and did then further declare that it was still his settled determination to kill the said Hammond whenever an opportunity should offer: And whereas it is obviously the duty of the executive to guard as much as may be against the commission of such enormities, and to bring such offenders against the laws and peace of society to justice—I have therefore thought proper, by and with the advice of the council, to issue this my proclamation, authorising and enjoining all sheriffs, and other officers of the peace, to apprehend and convey before some one of the judges or justices within this state, the said Elijah Gaither, in order that he may be dealt with according to law; and I do hereby exhort and require the good people of this state to be aiding and assisting the said officers in the execution of their duty.

GIVEN at Annapolis, under the seal of the state of Maryland, this seventh day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety-one.

J. E. HOWARD.

By his Excellency's command,
T. JOHNSON, jun. *Secretary.*

GOD SAVE THE STATE.

*** ORDERED, That the above proclamation be published six weeks.

T. JOHNSON, jun.

I HEREBY offer a reward of FOUR HUNDRED DOLLARS for apprehending the above-mentioned *Elijah Gaither*, agreeable to the foregoing proclamation, and will pay the same upon his being brought before any one of the judges of the general court, or either of the associate justices of Anne-Arundel county, to be dealt with according to law.

REZIN HAMMOND.

June 7, 1791.

Messrs. GREEN,

IN order fully to disclose the wicked and premeditated intent of Elijah Gaither, in his attack on me, be pleased to publish in your paper the deposition of John G. Hamilton, which is as follows:

REZIN HAMMOND.

MARYLAND, ss.

ON the second day of June, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-one, came before me, the subscriber, one of the judges of the general court, JOHN G. HAMILTON, and made oath, that on or about the thirteenth of May last he was in company and had conversation with Elijah Gaither, son of Edward, and that, in the course of the said conversation, the said Gaither informed this deponent as follows:—That he had had a round with colonel Rezin Hammond, of Anne-Arundel county; that the said Hammond had injured his reputation, and that, in consequence thereof, he, the said Gaither, for several months before, had premeditated and determined to kill him, and that he came down from New-York for that purpose; that having discovered in Baltimore-town that colonel Hammond had brought suits against him, he immediately hired horses, provided himself with three braces of pistols, all which he loaded, or caused to be loaded, with three bullets and two buck shot each, and a gun, which was loaded with three bullets and a quantity of shot, after which (viz. on Easter Monday before day-light) he, the said Gaither, started with his servant from Elk-Ridge for colonel Hammond's place of residence with a full determination to kill him, and arrived at the farm just after day-break; that he placed and concealed himself in a certain field belonging to the said farm, where it was usual for colonel Hammond to pass every morning, and so concealed, together with his said servant, waited for some time in expectation of the said Hammond coming along, during which time he, the said Gaither, and his servant, watched for him alternately; that some time after sunrise he, the said Gaither, finding that the said Hammond did not pass through the said field as he expected, sent his servant up to the house to inquire if the said Hammond was at home, and if possible to discover and give him information whether the said Hammond intended to come out, and which way he intended to go, who was at the house with him, and whether he was still in bed or not; that his servant returned and informed him that Mr. Hammond was at home and in bed, and no body with him; whereupon the said Gaither formed the design of going up to the house, entering Mr. Hammond's room (with which the said Gaither was well acquainted) and assassinating him while in bed, but that he changed this resolution from an apprehension that he might be discovered before he could carry his views into execution; that he remained in his first situation until about eight o'clock, when he and his servant rode up to the house with the gun and pistols aforesaid; that when he arrived there, he sent one of Mr. Hammond's negroes into the house to inform Mr. Hammond that he wanted to speak with him; that Mr. Hammond came into the yard and invited him to alight and walk in, which he refused; that Gaither then asked Mr. Hammond to come up to him, as he wished to speak with him; whereupon Mr. Hammond said, I see you are armed, and if I come to you, you will shoot me; that Gaither then promised upon his honour he would not, and that he made use of this promise as an artifice to get Mr. Hammond in his power; that Mr. Hammond then went within seven steps or thereabouts of him, and Gaither ordered him to stop, gave his gun to his servant, and alighted from his horse, at which time two of his pistols fell from his belt; that he thereupon offered Mr. Hammond a pistol, and insisted upon fighting, which Mr. Hammond declined, because there were no witnesses by, but offered to fight at any subsequent day if he was bent upon it; that Gaither would not defer it, and said Mr. Hammond should either fight him that moment, or he would kill him; that, on hearing a noise behind him, proceeding from the approach of a negro or negroes, he, the said Gaither, turned in order to keep the said negro or negroes off, and that then colonel Hammond run from him towards the house; that he turned about, and before he had run many steps, he the said Gaither levelled one of his pistols at him, and fired the same, and was astonished that he missed him, as he never took a more cool and deliberate aim in his life; that as soon as he found he had missed him, he drew another pistol, and before Mr. Hammond had run above fifteen steps he fired that also at him, and thought he saw the wadding burning on his back; that thereupon, although Mr. Hammond did not fall, he the said Gaither concluded he had killed him; but finding that he continued to run until he got into the house, and supposing that Mr. Hammond intended to get a gun, and return with it, he the said Gaither took his gun from the servant, and got behind the pales of the yard, and levelled his gun over the pales, with his finger upon the trigger ready to fire as soon as Mr. Hammond should come out; that Mr. Hammond did come out of the house with a gun in his hand, and fired at him, and struck him in the left hand; that thereupon, under an apprehension that Mr. Hammond's negroes were coming to attack him, one of which had a gun, and fearing Mr Hammond would also get another gun, he mounted his horse, and as he was mounting the said negro fired and struck him on the neck and left shoulder; that then the said Gaither went off; that the said Gaither, at the time of the above conversation, further declared, that he was not yet satisfied, and would always go prepared for the said Hammond, and would kill him wherever he met him, and expressed his regret and complained that he was unfortunate in not having killed him before; that this deponent endeavoured to dissuade the said Gaither from the further prosecution of his revenge, but that such dissuasion, instead of having any salutary effect upon him, only seemed to make him the more determined; and that the said Gaither further declared, that he could reconcile it to his conscience to hire assassins to take away the life of the said Hammond; and that the debt for which Mr. Hammond had brought suit against him was a just debt, but that he never would pay it, and would kill him, or any one else, if he ever asked for it. Sworn before me on this 2d June, 1791.

J. T. CHASE.

True Copy. 12

JOHN RIGBY,

STAY-MAKER,

MOST respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has laid in a large and well chosen assortment of the best MATERIALS of all kinds in that branch, and is determined to carry on his business with the greatest punctuality and dispatch: He hopes by his attention to merit the custom of those who please to favour him with their commands.

LADIES, who live at a distance, may have hats made to fit them by sending the linings of their old ones, or measuring in the following manner:—

1. From the top of the fore-part to the peek end.
2. From the top of the back to the lowest lace-hole.
3. Round the body close under the arms.
4. Round the waist.
5. Under the arms, as low as the hip.
6. Cross the breast from arm to arm.

Said RIGBY returns his sincere thanks to all his customers, and hopes a continuance of their favours, as he does and always will do his utmost to oblige.

N. B. Orders from the country will be thankfully received, and punctually attended to.

A LAD about fourteen years of age, wanting as an Apprentice to the above business.

Annapolis, August 10th, 1791. 3

SIX DOLLARS Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, living in this city, on Monday the 28th instant, a negro man named JAMES ORKER, about twenty-five years of age, five feet eight or nine inches high, full faced well looking fellow, talks slow, and rather a down look; had on, when he went away, a cloth jacket, osnabrig shirt and trousers, an old castor hat, carried with him some working cloaths. Whoever apprehends the said fellow, and secures him, so that I can get him again, shall receive the above reward, paid by

RICHARD WELLS.

tf

Annapolis, June 29, 1791. 4

ANNAPOLIS:
Printed by FREDERICK and SAMUEL GREEN.